

during movement from Sinaloa or Sonora to the United States.

[65 FR 15526, Mar. 23, 2000]

§ 94.23 Restrictions on the importation of swine, pork, and pork products from parts of the European Union.

In addition to meeting all other applicable provisions of this part, live swine, pork, and pork products imported from the region of the European Union consisting of Austria, Belgium, Germany (except for the Kreis Uckermark in the Land of Brandenburg; the Kreis Oldenburg, the Kreis Soltau-Fallingb., and the Kreis Vechta in the Land of Lower Saxony; the Kreis Heinsberg and the Kreis Warendorf in the Land of Northrhine-Westphalia; the Kreis Bernkastel-Wittlich, the Kreis Bitburg-Prüm, the Kreis Donnersbergkreis, the Kreis Rhein-Hunsrück, the Kreis Südliche Weinstraße, and the Kreis Trier-Saarburg in the Land of Rhineland Palatinate; and the Kreis Altmarkkreis in the Land of Saxony-Anhalt), Greece, Italy (except for the Regions of Emilia-Romagna, Piemonte, and Sardegna), the Netherlands, and Portugal must meet the following conditions:

(a) *Pork and pork products.* (1) The pork or pork products must not have been commingled with pork or pork products derived from swine that have been in any region when the region was classified in § 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist;

(2) The swine from which the pork or pork products were derived must not have lived in a region when the region was classified in § 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, and must not have transited such a region unless moved directly through the region in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination; and

(3) The pork and pork products must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the national government of the region of origin who is authorized to issue the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title, stating that the provisions

of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section have been met.¹⁹

(b) *Live swine.* (1) The swine must be breeding swine and must not have lived in a region when the region was classified in § 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist, and must not have transited such a region unless moved directly through the region in a sealed means of conveyance with the seal determined to be intact upon arrival at the point of destination;

(2) The swine must never have been commingled with swine that were in a region at a time when the region was classified in § 94.10(a) as one in which classical swine fever is known to exist;

(3) No equipment or materials used in transporting the swine may have previously been used for transporting swine that do not meet the requirements of this section, unless the equipment or materials have first been cleaned and disinfected; and

(4) The swine must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a salaried veterinary officer of the national government of the country of origin, stating that the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section have been met.²⁰

(c) The certificates required by paragraphs (a)(3) and (b)(4) of this section must be presented by the importer to the appropriate Customs and Border Protection officer at the port of arrival, upon arrival of the swine, pork, or pork products at the port, for the use of the veterinary inspector at the port of entry.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0579-0218)

[68 FR 16939, Apr. 7, 2003]

¹⁹The certification required may be placed on the foreign meat inspection certificate required by § 327.4 of this title or may be contained in a separate document.

²⁰The certification required may be placed on the certificate required by § 93.505(a) of this chapter or may be contained in a separate document.